NEW FORE FERENCE MORNING A PHILAD BOR THEFER STREET

EASTER SUNDAY.

Celebration of the Festival--- The Services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Trinity and Elsewhere.

The great reserval of Easter, the name of which is supposedly a relic of Saxon Paganism—according to the rather fanciful time reckoning of the ecclesiastichl year, the eighteen hundred and thirty-eighth an ersary of the Resurrection-was celebrated yes terday with gorgeously befitting ritual in the several Catholic and Episcopalian houses of worship throughout the city, and to some extent by other denominations, though less formally and with less of religious pageantry and pomp. In this city the arrangements for the observance of the festival seem to have been somewhat more elaborate and extensive than pending any former festal season. The various Catholic and Episcopai altars in the city had undergone a complete metamorphosis of emblem, and whereas on Good Friday sable everywhere dispensed its weeds, on Easter Sunday (yesterday) flowers had replaced all symbols of mourning, and the death, which had been typified in the weeds of the former, had suddenly taken upon it the emblems of a life, springing out of it and typifying the triumph of the latter over the former. New masses had been composed for the occasion, and new anthems in many cases—for in religious worship New York absolutely wreaks itself upon musical originality-and in many respects the observance of the day was more general and more decidedly ritualistic than in former years—a fact which is referrible no doubt partially to the strong infusion of European ism which pervades the population of the metropo-lis, but more particularly to an instinctive ritualistic tendency on the part of the original Americans. The Lutherans very generally observed the conditions of the feast, with the exception of a few congregations of the new school; and even the Unitarians, piloted by Dr. Osgood, were almost as gorgeous in music and ritual as were their less ritualistic brethren of ancient orthodoxy. The representative Catholic services of the day were those at St. Patrick's cathedral, St. Stephen's, St. Mary's, St. James', St. Teresa's and the Most Holy Redeemer. the latter the musical services were peculiarly complicated including Lambilotte's Regina Colt, Becker's Zantum Ergo, a grand mass and offertory by Diabelli and other imposing features. The Episcopalians were represented by the gorgeous decorations and complicated music of Trinity, St. Paul's, St. John's, the Annunciation, St. Ann's, Zion's, St. Luke's, Trinity (up town), St. Mathew's and St. Alban's, at the last of which the ceremonials approximate to the Catholic in ritualistic windings and subtle allegories of meaning. Most of the forementioned congregations were copious in programme-for a religious service without a programme is now a novelty-and in several of their respective places of worship Saturday night services were held by way of preparation, as was the case at St. Alban's, the leading New York representative of extreme ritualism among American Episcopalians. Subjoined will be found interesting and graphic de scriptions of the services at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Trinity and elsewhere.

St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The services at St. Patrick's Cathedral vesterday were of a most impressive character. The building was crowded with the devout, the regular worship pers and hundreds of others, attracted as well by a religious feeling as by the imposing ceremohies which mark the day's celebration. The church was devoid of other than usual decorations, but the grand altar was brilliantly illuminated. There was yery large attendance of clergymen assisting at high mass, the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey celebrating. The music was specially selected for the occasion, and was highly creditable to the taste and skill of Mr. G. A. Schmitz, the organist of the church. The mass was by Tarrante. At the offer-tory Madame Chomet sung a solo with exceedingly fine effect. The whole musical programme was

fine effect. The whole musical programme was beautifully carried out by Madame Chomet, soprano; Mrs. F. Groszy, soprano; Mrs. Werner, alto; Mrs. W. H. Schmitz, tenor; Mr. A. Sohst, basso; W. G. Schmitz presiding at the organ.

The sermon was preached by Rev. John McGean, who took for his text some of the verses of the Gospel of the day, the left ch. of St. Luke, commencing with the first verse—"And when the Babbath was past Mary Magdalene and Mary the mother of James and Salome brought sweet spices, that coming they might anoint Jesus." This, said the preacher, was the day which the Church celebrated with all the pomp and circumstances of its deremonials. It was a day of joy and thanksgiving and triumph to all Christians. This was the day on which Christ after the great atonement gave the last proof of His divine mission when he arose from the tomb, and after a brief visit to his disciples again ascended to Heaven. This was the day on which the mystery of mysteries was consummated and the great evidence of Christianity given to the world. Throughout the whole world the day was hailed with Joy and after a brief visit to his disciples again ascended to Heaven. This was the day on which the mystery of mysteries was consummated and the great evidence of Christianity given to the world. Throughout the whole world the day was hailed with Joy and gladness, with exuitation and rejoicing. The hallelujahs which to-day resound throughout the earth, are repeated by the choirs of angels which sing before the throne of the Most High. The hallelujahs which were sung by the patriarchs of old in anticipation of the coming of the Messiah are to-day sung by all people, now that the prophecy is infilled and the Saviour has ascended to His Father. The hallelujahs sung over eighteen hundred years ago resound throughout the earth to-day in all tongues and in all nations; and to-day the same hallelujahs are sung before the Most High, at whose right hand sits the Redeemer of the world, His only begotten Son, who came on earth to save fallen man. Three days before the Son of God was crueffed. Then the chief priests and rulers of the people, having been permitted to triumph over the God-made man, as had been foretoid from the beginning of the world, remembering the prophecy that on the third day the Messiah should rise again, placed over the sepulchre where he was buried Roman sentinels and secured the entrance to the sepulchre with the great seal of the Roman government. They were unable to understand the great mystery and the great sacrifice in which they were taking a part. They knew not that it was the Saviour of the world they had sacrificed to their bilind rage and fary, and in their ignorant infatuation they thought they would guard against imposture. They feared that the poor, stricken and helpless disciples would come to the sepulchre and steal away the body and substitute another person to represent Christ in his stead. But the disciples came not. Mary Magdalene and some holy women came on the third day, when the Sabbath was past, and they found the stone rolled away from the sepulchre and the body of Jesus gone, an

in their Ownerings to this end they were proving their love and gratitude to the God who had-blessed them with abundance, and in giving of their substance they were laying up treasures in heaven. To them Christ will say, "insamuch as you have done it to the least of these little ones you have done it unto me; enter ye into the kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world."

Trinity Church.

The ceremonics at this church yesterday, which were of a most angust character, consisted of the usual liturgical services of Easter Day, accompanied with a grand musical display. Seldom has the interior of the sacred edidee looked to such advantage, seldom has its solemnities been more impressively performed. Long before the hour announced for the initiatory services the nave and aisles were densely throughd, standing room was almost an impossibility, and by the time the organ pealed forth the first exultant strain the doors were valuly besieged by many carnest though disappointed applicants. There was no admittance beyond the tireshold, and not a few were obliged to stand and tirent to the chance motion of the swaying mass to obtain a momentary glimpse of the proceedings. The church was adorned with the most appropriate decorations symbolic of immortality and the giorious says the case of the save of the

of the fashion and elite of the city, and altogether the scene was most imposing. The ceremonies epened with the processional hymn, "Jesus Christ is Risen To-day," as the array of clergymen issued from the vestly. The services were then read, the Psaims two, fifty-seven and one nundred and eleven chaunted by the choir, which was followed by the Te Deum by Boyce in A. The Jublante sung was by the same composer and was very effectively produced, as was also the "Nicene Creed," by Merbeck. The programme also included the Kurle, by Hodges; the offertory, "Endiess Haileujah," by Barnly, the Sanctus, by Best, and the Gloria was given as a chaunt. Altogether the musical arrangements were highly creditable. The morning prayer was read by the Rev. Mr. Ogiby and the Litany intoned by the Rev. Mr. Ogiby and the Litany intoned by the Rev. Mr. Oberly. The communion service was read by the Rev. Dr. Vinton, who aiso preached an appropriate sermon. The reverend gentieman reviewed the passion of Christ and adverted in eloquent terms to His glorious resurrection and the great and everlasting benefits which He had conferred on mankind. The services terminated shortly after one o'clock.

St. Stephen's Catholic Church This magnificent and spacious edifice was densely crowded at the forenoon service yesterday. At least four thousand persons occupied the pews and the space in the great broad aisles, and the very stairways leading to the galleries were also thronged. It was pre-eminently a day of joy and thanksgiving with the faithful worshipping in church, and every thing was done by the worthy and respected pastor Rev. Edward J. McGlinn, D. D., to make the occasion of our Lord's resurrection as sacred, grand and imposing as circumstances would permit. The large was beautifully decorated with natural altar was beautifully decorated with natural flowers—artificial ones always being discarded for similar purposes at this church—and the tabernacle was most superbly trimmed with ivy, which wound around the siender columns and capped the fretted cornices of the pillars with a charming and unostentations simplicity of taste that at once harmonized and contrasted nicely with the other and more gorgeous surroundings. Myriads of wax tapers burned and sparkled, like so many stars, in beautiful silver candelabra, high upon the grand altar and on either side, mingling their flickerings with the subdued light that stole softly through the rich stained glass windows, and which lent an air of grandeur and ecclesiastical awe to the already bewildering enchantment of the sacred temple. Grand high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father McEvoy, assisted by the Rev. Dr. McGlinn, and the Rev. Fathers Early and McSweeny. Twenty acolytes in red cassocks and white surplices and two acolytes in black cassocks were also upon the altar.

The Rev. Father McSweeny preached an eloquent sermon, taking his text from the sixteenth chapter of St. Mark. He feelingly alluded to the orphans in his remarks, and exhorted his hearers to contribute generously, according to their means, for the support of these helpless children who had been bereft of their parents. He regarded the resurrection of Christ as the crowning argument of the faith of the Christian, and in concluding besought the congregation to so live upon earth that they might be able to rise hereafter unto their Saviour in Heaven.

Haydn's second mass was sung by the regular choir, assisted by Theodore Thomas' orchestra and an efficient chorus of thirty male and female voices, under the leadership of Mr. James Caulifield, the talented organist. The music was exquisitely rendered, and was all that could be desired. The Kyrie, soprano solo, by Signor Coletti, were both superlatively grand. Et incannatis, tenor solo, and the Vent Sauce Spiritus, duet by Mesdames de Lussan and Anschutz, a flowers-artificial ones always being discarded for

Sung.

Mr. Cauffeld, previous to the mass, performed the air and variations from Hesse in a masterly manner upon the organ, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the Hallelujah chorus. Altogether the service was one of the grandest, most perfect and superb of its kind that has been held in this city for years. The project in their costly vestments, the surpliced according to their costly vestments, the surpliced according to their costly vestments. nis kind that has deen near in this city for years. The priests in their costly vestments, the surpliced acolytes, the delicious strains of unusic floating over the heads of the bowed multitude, the clouds of incense ascending upwards in the sanctuary, the countless lights and the incomprehensible mystery of the mass, contributed to make such a spectacle as has selfour if ever before been equalled on an Easter day in this country.

were opened with a low celebration on Saturday morning and continued with solemn vespers on Sat-urday evening, with the ecclesiastical device for mass of deacon and sub-deacons. At both these services the congregation was small and curious, though devout and quiet. The links were again taken up at nine o'clock yesterday morning, the matutinal service consisting simply of what is termed in ritualistic parlance plain song, but failed to call out any overwhelming congregation. At half-past ten, however, the high celebration was taken up, and by this time people having dropped in by twos and threes and people having dropped in by twos and threes and singly, the house was well filled. The black cloth of Good Friday had been withdrawn, and was replaced with festal decorations of more joyous ensemble, in which freshly plucked flowers bore au important part. The blossom and bloom of life were, in fact, everywhere. They hung in grand festoons upon altar and lectern; they peeped out from every nook and cranny available for the purpose; they typified the resurrection at every point where relentless sable had but the Friday before typified the Roman death by crucifixion.

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The tapers at the altar, so disposed as to stand in conical pyramids on either side, had been relighted and stood in the spectral darkness of the interior like so many tail white fingers, each tipped with a blaze, and each emitting, of its own constitution, a sort of golden-yellow light, which kept up a continuous flaring ficker on either side of the antique altar, not sufficient, indeed, to bring out plainly the oriental lettering upon the wall above it, but just sufficient to make every letter seem a creeping nondescript.

ing flicker on either side of the antique altar, not sufficient, indeed, to bring out plainly the oriental lettering upon the wall above it, but just sufficient to
make every letter seem a creeping nondescript,
moving with every motion of the light that made it
visible.

It was rather a relief than otherwise, therefore, to
the spectator with an imaginative inclination when
the organ, huge hundred-horned monster, broke
forth in a low moaning diminuendo which, breaking,
gradually, rose into the bellowing bass of a crescendo
that seemed absolutely to thrill the building and the
strange letterings on the wall, and the very tapers
themselves, with a sort of nervous ague,
as if in some way or other music and
motion had gotten so confounded or tangled
the one with the other that the latter curred with
every pulsation of the former. It was relief also
when, with the opening of a side door, a procession
of priests and boys in surplice and soutane tramped
in and took their places at the attar, just as if the
music had evoked them, and just as if, in fact, they
had been but spectral creations of the same great
wave of sound which had filled the building but an
instant before. Then the officiating priests—the
Rev. Fathers Morrill and Noves—took their places at
the altar, and the services went on.

The musical programme for the day was one of
peculiar complication. Beginning with the introit
(Gregorian), a succession of anthems and cantiliations occupied nearly the entire service, interrupted here and there by the drowsy intonations
of the officiating priests, who kept up simply a sort
of intermitting undertone in the midst of the mass of
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of intermitting undertone in the midst of the mass of
was succeeded by the "Good in Excelcis" and the "Gredo" by the
"Benedictus" by Mozart's Twelith Mass; the mass by the "Gloria in
Excelcis" and the "Gredo;" the "Credo" by the
"Benedictus" by the "Benedictus," the
"Benedictus" by the "Benedictus," the
"Benedictus," the "Gloria in Exc

The ceremonies commemorative of the resurrection of our Saviour were celebrated in the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer (German) with all the impressiveness, grandeur and completeness which have always marked such religious festivals under the direction of the Redemptionist Fathers. Saturday evening at seven o'clock the imposing ceremonies commenced. The church was througed to its utmost capacity; the array of participants in the exercises, under the giarc or a thousand jets of gas, was almost

Church of the Most Holy Redeemer.

pressiveness and grandeur, not to be excelled, the congregation leaving the sacred edifice while the organist executed in brilliant style a fugue movement upon the magnificent organ the church pos-

St. Ann's Church. The musical services at this beautiful Catholic church yesterday were very interesting. The vocal quartet constituting the choir of the church-Miss Amanda Wells, soprano; Miss Octavia Gomien, contraito; Signor Errani, tenor, and Signor Remi, basso— is one of the best we have heard in any church in traito; Signor Errani, tenor, and Signor Remi, basso—is one of the best we have heard in any church in this city, and under the direction of the talented organist, M. Louis Dachauer, the music is always of a first class order. Yesterday the mass was by Fumagelli, a celebrated Geuoese composer, who created quite a furor in iaris many years ago as a pianist and composer. Owing to the illness of Miss Wells, the soprano part was entrusted to the hands of Miss Fredericks, who, considering the short notice on which she was called to sing, made a very favorable impression. The mass was originally written for three voices; but Mr. Dachauer very cleverly arranged it yesterday in six parts, two soprani, two alti, baritone and basso. It is one of the few Italian masses which combine true religious sentiment, German-like solidity of orchestration and counterpoint with charming melody, dramatic effect and operatic illustration of those unrivalled religious poems, Kyrie, Gioria, Sanctus and Agnus Del. The effect of the El Incarnatus and Crucyfizus, both for organ and voices, vividly illustrates the tragedy of Calvary. Departing from the usual custom of italian composers, Pumagelli ends the Gioria and Credo with a very clever and well wrought frague. With an orchestra and large chorus this mass cannot fail to produce a furore. The quartet above mentioned was assisted on this occasion by a second quartet of considerable merit. Madame Gazzaniga sang as an ante sermon piece Donizetti's "Preghiera," one of the collection which he has dedicated to Queen Victoria. It is a beautiful prayer, and although reminscences of "Favoriti" may be found in it, yet it possesses a mine of religious feeling and sympathetic expression, which was brought out by the artist in the most effectual style. At the offertory Madame Gazzaniga sang a "Salve Marie," by Signor Rizzo, of Philadelphila. This is a work of rare merit, and, especially in the Madae, there is a world of passionate fervor and prayerful spirit in it. With such an artist it proved the b

This church, always well attended, was crowded yesterday at the several masses, but more especially so at the grand high mass, which commenced at haif-past ten o'clock. The altar was tastefully dressed with flowers and lighted with a large number of tapers and jets of gas formed into halos, arches and crosses around the tabernacle and the figures of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph on either side, while immediately in front the name "Jesus" shone in letters of fire. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Father Farrelly, acted as celebrant of the mass, while his zealous young assistants, Fathers C. O'Callaghan and Mr. B. McEvoy, acted as deacon and sub-deacon respectively, and each gave to his portion of the work an earneathess and devotion which added greatly to the effect of the ceremonies. Immediately after the Gospel had been read in the mass the Rev. Father Moylan, president of St. John's College, Fordham, ascended the altar sleps and proceeded to deliver an impressive and interesting discourse on the life of Christ and on the great event commemorated in the festival of Easter. The reverend orator was listened to with marked attention and at the close of his discourse the collection in behalf of the orphans was taken up.

The musical part of the ceremonies was more than usually fine. Mr. Melville presided at the organ and with Mesdames Salvotti and Norton as soprano and alto and Messrs. Chezen and T. Melville as tenor and basso, assisted by a large chorus and a band of twelve pieces, all finely trained, gave Haydn's Mass No. 16 in spiendid style.

St. Mary's Church. Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph on either side, while

St. Mary's Church.

The festival of Easter was celebrated in this time honored church yesterday by a solemn high mass. Rev Father St. John officiated, assisted by Rev. Father Meade as deacon and Mr. Gleeson as sub deacon. The pastor, Rev. E. J. O'Reilly, preached from the Gospel of the day, dwelling on the fact that Easter is the crowning festival of the Church; the whole edifice of Christianity would be bare without Easter, on which day Christ vindicated his title to divinity. The reverend preacher made brief recital of the events immediately following our Lord's resurrection, and showed that He came on earth to show man how to suffer.

rection, and showed that He came on earth to show man how to suffer.

The musical part of the service was under the direction of Professor William Bayrer, and consisted of Peter's Grand Mass in D. The choir was composed of thirty voices, with the following ladies and gentlemen in the leading parts:—Soprano, Misses Annie Bovie, Sarah Simpkins and Kate Morse; Altt, Misses Margaret Cox and Mary McNamara; Tenore, Messrs, William Dougherty and Thomas Culien; Bassi, Messrs, M. F. Wynne and Thomas Lucey. This was the first appearance of the new volunteer choir attached to St. Mary's; and the admirable manner in which this beautiful mass was rendered reflects the highest credit on the entire choir. The Gentum Non Factum, by Miss Boyle; Et Incarnatus, by Miss Simpkins and Mr. Cullen; Cruchtzus, by Mr. Wynne: Aquus Det, by Miss Cox, Messrs. Wynne and Dougherty, and the Sub Tuum, by the Misses Simpkins, were sung with excellent taste and expression.

St. Charles Borromeo, Brooklyn. The congregation of this church worship in the

City Assembly Rooms, Washington street, since the destruction by fire of the old edifice in Sidney place, about which so many endearing memories clustered. By the indefatigable labors of Rev. Dr. Freel, the pastor, and his assistant, Rev. T. McGivern, the conpastor, and his assistant, Rev. T. McGivern, the congregation have been made as comfortable as possible in their temporary location. The Easter ceremonies yesterday were of a most imposing character. A grand high mass was celebrated at haif-past ten, Father McGivern being the celebrant, Rev. Dr. Freel deacon, and Rev. Mr. O'Donoghue, of the Order of the Redemptionists, sub-deacon. The attar was decorated by loving hands with exquisite flowers, splendid crimson azalias and the virgin whiteness of the liles of the Nile mingling together being most prominent in the floral ornamentation. Rossini's grand mass was sung by the quartet choir, consisting of Madame Bouligny, soprancy Miss Pethic, alto; Mr. Bruce, tenor, and Mr. Fleming, basso, assisted by an orchestra of six instruments, under the skilful direction of Mr. William Dressler. The music was admirably given, harmonizing grandly with the solemnity of the festival, which, we need not say, is one of loy and congratuation of the Savior's resurrection and triumph over death. To Rossini's fine composition was added Lambillotte's "Hallelujah" and the Vent Creator, a very meritorious work of Mr. Dressler, introduced at appropriate periods during the ceremony. A germon illustrating the gospel of the day taken from St. Mark, describing the visit of Mary Magdalen and Mary, the mother of James and Salome, to the sepulcher, was preached by Rev. Dr. Freel in his usual eloquent, clear and logical manner. The attendance yesterday was very large, filling the building to its utmost capacity, and it will no doubt be a consolation to the congregation to know that the work on the foundation of the new church of St. Charles Borromeo has fairly commenced, and that the edifice will have double the capacity of the old one—a matter of necessity, in view of the increasing Catholic population of Brooklyn. gregation have been made as comfortable as possible

Services at St. John's Church, Brooklyn. The Easter services at St. John's church, at the corner of Washington and Johnson streets, which were commenced at half-past ten yesterday morning, were of an interesting character. There was a large congregation present, and many of the worshippers were compelled to stand in the aisles and lobbies throughout the entire service. The decorations about the altar and pulpit were neat and appropriate. Upon one of the piliars was the emblem of hope, a small anchor formed of evergreens. Upon the front of the pulpit was a handsome cross formed of camelias, and upon either side were wreaths of evergreens. There was a large and very beautiful vase of illies at the left of the altar, and this composed the principal decorations. After the opening services by the rector, Rev. Dr. Burgess, the children attached to the Sabbath school gathered in front of the altar and sung an Easter hymn. The lessons were then read by the fector, who was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Spofford. The Rev. Mr. Burgess preached a short but appropriate sermon, taking his text from the lesson of the day. It was as follows:—"When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with Him in glory"—Colassians third chapter and fourth verse.

At the close of the discourse a tenor solo, composed by Frank Gilder, the organist, was sung by Mr. W. F. Delacy. This was followed by a chorns from Handel's Oratorio of the Messiah and the "Giory of the Lord." During the offertory Master Deverail sang a soprano solo, which was listened to with marked attention. large congregation present, and many of the wor-

St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, Williams

burg.
The festival of the Resurrection, when, after a prolonged season of mourning, having commemorated in detail by successive religious observances the passion and sufferings of the God of man, even to the tomb, the Catholic Church intones her grandest anthems in joy and triumph of the Christ risen, was celebrated here with appropriate ceremonials. The correct taste, coupled with the earnest piety of the pastor, the Rev. Sylvester Malone, has rendered this church, it might be said, famous in this church, it might be said, famous in a local sense for the recognition accorded such fest days, both in respect to solemn ceremonial and high musical accompaniment. Yesterday was not an exception, and at half-past ten o'clock a grand high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Henry Coyte, the pastor, and the Rev. J. N. Campbell, officiating respectively as deacon and sub-deacon. The choir,

strengthened for the occasion, was a double quartet, under the direction of Theodore Schreiner, organist, and included the following able artists:

Mrs. Spicker and Howard, soprani; Mesdames Weinbold and Bruschi, alti; Messrs. Voelden and Reinhard, tenori; and Messrs. Amman and Schneeberger, bassi. The mass sung was part of Generalis, with Sanctus and Agnus Dei, by Heber, and offertory piece G. Salutaris, by Flotow. The execution was fine, the Sanctus and O. Salutaris being especially noticeable. At the usual time in the mass immediately preceding the Credo, the Rev. Pather Malone preached an instructive discourse from the gospel of the day, in which he drew the attention of his hearers to the great and final resurrection that is to come when, however, separated by time, or into what constituents the material parts may have been resolved, the soul of man will again inhabit the body which previously it cast off, and both continue thus united for all eternity, deducing from this the necessity of our so using our bodies here that they may not bear testimony against us. Besides the mass above referred to the costomary number of other masses were celebrated, that at nine o'clock being sung by a volunteer choir.

Christ Church, Williamsburg.

The Easter services yesterday at this handsome Episcopalian church in Bedford avenue, Williamsburg, were peculiarly impressive, and attracted large congregations both in the morning and evening. The chancel was beautifully decorated with clusters of azaleas. While the beautiful Easter anthem, 'Christ is Risen," pealed out from the organ it was taken up by the choir in the most solemn and yet joyous strain, and the other musical selections were given in the best manner. The Rector, the Rev. A. H. Partridge, preached an eloquent sermon on the resurrection of the Saviour. He spoke of the past season of Lent, and the reason for its due observance, and then touched in eloquent terms on the crucifixion of our Lord, his descent into the grave for the sake of frall humanity, and his triumphant resurrection so many hundred years ago, the anniversary of which the congregation were now celebrating. Easter Sunday was a day of peculiar gladness, but it was one also which required deep necessity for thought and reflection. The reverend gentieman concluded by urging on his hearers the urgent need there was of their striving to deserve the sacrifice that our Saviour had made in their behalf, and praying that when the last great Easter day comes, when all mankind would rise again, they might be found among those elected by the Lord to a resting place in heaven. In the afternoon the usual monthly examination of the Sunday school scholars of the church took place, when all acquitted themselves well, after which a new banner was presented to the school under which the children will march in procession on Ascension Day. The usual morning service was held at half-past seven o'clock, when another sermon was preached by the rector on the subject of the day. given in the best manner. The Rector, the Rev. A.

St. Mary's Church, Williamsburg.

Father McDonald, pastor of this church, celebrated Mandanici's Mass No. 2, assisted by Fathers Shandley and Pox. At the conclusion of the mass Father sey and Pox. At the conclusion of the mass Father Shandley delivered an eloquent discourse upon the subject of "The Resurrection of the Lord." During the exercises the church was densely crowded and the music highly appreciated. Miss Mary Gillette presided at the organ, and Miss Anna Reid, Miss Margaret Carney and other members of the solidarities of the church executed the vocal parts. At the vespers Father McDonald delivered a discourse of great power upon the subject of "Lessons from the Resurrection."

rublic worship was celebrated yesterday by the Rev. H. W. Beecher in Plymouth church with a soemnity becoming the grand festival in commemora tion of the Christian belief in man's redemption, the resurrection of the Saviour from the tomb. In reference to the congregational affairs of his church the reverend gentleman made a special request that the claims for support of the New York branch of the Freedman's Union Commission for the education of the poor in the Southern States would be favorably the poor in the Southern States would be favorably received. The association established for that purpose has one hundred and forty teachers in active operation, dispensing the blessings of a school education to about two thousand pupils, chiefly adults, who attend day, evening and Sunday schools. Many of those teachers are people of color and well qualified, and nearly five hundred are in a state of special training as teachers in the normal schools and higher classes of instruction. Although the poverty of the freedmen in the South is too appafert the association entertains the hope of putting its schools on a self-supporting basis in a year or two, and under its national and non-sectarian character it cannot fail of enlisting the sympathy of the friends of a common school system in the South. In urging this interesting question upon his hearers the reverend advocate said that the object of the institution was not confined to people of color, but rather extended far and wide to every class. It had not its origin and growth from the exigencies of the time, but for the maintenance of a common school system for white and black without distinction and totally void of a sectarian element. After twenty years' association with the people he then addressed he would not ask them to distribute Biblies among four millions of their brethren in the South, but he would ask them to distribute Biblies among four millions of their brethren in the South, but he would ask them to help the blacks. The blacks and whites are all through His divine mission, to go among the poor and minister unto them. If there be some, and he hoped there were not, who would not help the whites in the South, he would ask them to help the blacks. The blacks and whites are all brethren, for whom our Saviour died and rose again. They were all men and brethren, both black and white, and he would follow all, whether white or black, for they were all Christ's, and all his alike. The reverend gentleman concluded a brilliant address by exhorting his congreg received. The association established for that purtion, and in all things to remember the words of the Saviour, who in speaking to all made no distinction in saying, "I go before you to my Father and your Father, my God and your God." In the evening the Rev. Mr. Beecher preached from First Ephesians, eighteenth verse.

Celebration of Easter in New Jersey.

The churches in Jersey City were all well attended yesterday. At St. Peter's Catholic church there was yesterday. At St. Feder's Catholic church there was a select congregation at half-past ten o'clock, when Mozart's No. 12 mass was given by a full orchestra and a double quartet choir specially engaged. The execution of the Gioria in Excelsis and the Agnus

and a double quartet choir specially engaged. The execution of the Gloria in Excelsis and the Agnus Dei was highly creditable. The sermon was preached from the gospel of the day by the pastor, Father Corrigan. At the conclusion of the mass the orchestra struck up a march from "Midsummer Night's Dream," which evoked the admiration of the entire congregation. St. Peter's church has attained a reputation for its music that attracts thither the elite of the city on Sundays.

In Newark, despite the severity of the weather, the attendance at nearly all the churches was unusually large. Particularly was this the case in the Episcopal and Catholic places of worship. At Trinity, the oldest Episcopal church in town, the usual Easter service was celebrated with much impressiveness. The communion table, lectura and baptismal font were tastefully decorated with choice howers. In the morning the rector, Rev. Dr. Meier Smith, discoursed ably from the words, "Our Saviour, Jesus Christ, hath abolished death." The holy eucharist was administered to a large number of communicants at the conclusion of the service. The services at St. Patrick's Cathedral were the occasion of immense congregations at each of the masses. In strong contrast to the impressive sombreness which clothed the edifice during the week of Passion, just ended, its appearance yesterday, profusely decorated with hord offerings and liluminated with hundreds of tapers, was peculiarly grand and beautiful. At half-past ten solemn Pontificial Mass was celebrated, with the Right Rev. Bishop Bayley as celebratant. At vespers of the same character the Bishop preached an excellent sermon.

The Rev. Chauncey Giles, of the New Jerusalem church, Thirty-fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, continued his course of lectures on Swedenborg last evening, the subject on this occasion being "Swedenborg as a Theologian." He opened by stating the inadequacy either of the Church, of councils, of synods or of individual men to establish one faith. What we need is not authority or opinons, but truth. If there are any inherent, ess determinate spiritual laws we want to know them.
If we can discover them they will supersede councils and creeds. No man cares whether another believes that fire will burn. He is satisfied himself and needs and creeds. No man cares whether another believes that fire will burn. He is satisfied himself and needs no authority to convince him. Theology needs some man to discover the laws of spirit, to look through the appearances of things and find their underlying and omnipresent laws. But most persons do not believe there are any such laws. The spiritual world is to them a realm of shadows and ghosts. It has no reality, and hence no laws. They claim that a clear, logical, rational and scriptural statement of spiritual laws is absurd. Swedenborg's claim is so great that it seems impossible. But if we cannot acknowledge his claims, we can at least examine his fitness for such a work. He was free from doctrinal bias and prejudice. He did not need to unlearn anything. He kept free from theological discussions. His whole creed for many years was, "Love to the Lord and the neighbor." He was an honest seeker for the truth. He had no private theories to establish. He never defended his positions with zeal. If men opposed his doctrines, he said, "Examine them and decide for yourselves." He was advised to suppress his memorable relations, but he replied, "I have been commanded to write them. I know men will disbelieve them, but I cannot help it. They are true. What is human praise or blame to me?" He commenced his studies to explore the mineral kingdom, and while thus engaged the question of the nature, form and quality of the soul arose. He turned his attention to the animal kingdom in order to reach the soul, and he found it. But not in the animal kingdom. He had been ted into the spiritual kingdom. He had been led into the spiritual kingdom. He now found a new work and engaged in it with his usual ardor and energy. It became his mission to discover the connection between the natural and spiritual worlds, and his path lay through the mineral and animal kingdom. He taversed them both, and then his mission to his over the connection between the natural and spiritual worlds, and his path

the spiritual world was an orderly step. But all that he had learned before was left behind. It was the scambolding which the builder removes when the temple is completed. When asked why from a philosopher he had chosen to be a theologian, he said, "To the end that the spiritual knowledge which is revealed at this day, might be rationally learned and naturally understood. " " I was on this account first by the Lord introduced into natural science. " " Every one is morally educated and spiritually regenerated by the Lord by being led from what is natural to what is spiritual. " For every one who loves truth, merely for the sake of truth, sees it from the Lord, the Lord being he Way and the Truth." Swedenborg avoided hypothesis in spiritual as well as in natural things, and made his investigations with a view to learn the truth. The reverend gentleman than closed with a brief statement of the results of Swendeborg's teaching, viz:—A scientific and spiritual doctrine of religion, a more comprehensive view of the Lord, a true idea of the sacred Scriptures and of the spiritual world. Under their induence religion will no longer consist in oratorical dispiny or dogmatic assertion, but an exposition of the laws of spiritual life and the means of spiritual culture,

AUGUSTE COMTE'S SCIENTIFIC RELIGION.

Henry Edger, member of the Positive 'vincil, lectured yesterday morning and evening at the hall corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, on Auguste Comte's Scientific Religion. A select and apparently interested audience of about fifty perons was in attendance, but whether the absorption of his hearers was due to their intensity of effort to comprehend the speaker's remarks or whether they so fully understood him as to feel oblivious of the surroundings. is difficult to determine. He began by saying that i is difficult to determine. He began by saying that a state of religion which leaves men in a state of contradiction, in which whatever the opinions may be on the one side they will be antagonistic to the other as proofs of freedom and independence, and which on the other hand, whatever the opinion, will lead to practical conflict, to murders and civil wars big with ruin, can hardly be considered as the beau ideal of social perfection. A system in the midst of which corruption flourishes on a gigantic scale and is constantly growing can hardly be accepted as that kingdom of God upon the earth for which Jesus of Nazareth, it is said, taught his disciples to pray. And yet we often hear of the far off pagans and heathen, and of efforts to rescue them from their abject condition. But what sort of religion was it that in Christian America tolerated race courses and compelled sewing women to work for fourteen hours for ten cents? Surely this was as much chargeable to the state of our religion as the state of India was chargeable to the Hindoo religion. If we are not Christians now under the present system of teaching shall we were be, and what are welf not Christians, or must we look elsewhere for the social exemplification of the Christian retigion? Does the United States, with its tons of Bibles, its millions of churches and tracts and theological publications, countless as the leaves of the forest, still not constitute a pure class of Christian society? Again, on turning to the Church of Rome, the legitimate embodiment of the Christian system, and which has conferred so many inestimable benefits upon mankind, it was found to be without vital energy except where it is practically ignored. In this peculiar vein the speaker deprecated at great length the errors of modern Christianity as clinging too strongly to the ideal and abandoning every positive condition, and closed his remarks by a profoundly "abstruse outline" of the positivism of the doctrine of the "transformed" founder of the new "religion of humanity." state of religion which leaves men in a state of con-

MEXICO.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HEHALD.

Luli in Revolutionary Excitement-The Case of General Zerman-The English and Spanish Convention Bonds-American Claims-Divorce. MEXICO, March 19, 1868.

Jus. at this moment there seems to be a calm in revolutionary circles; whether it be the usual one which precedes the storm is another qui en saba lutionary movement has burst upon the already dis-turbed horizon. Affairs at Yucatan are reported to be in a satisfactory state. The latest despatches from there which have arrived in this capital, dated March 6, report Cepeda to be master of the situation. with no force of any magnitude to disturb him. The Sinaloa revolution, if, indeed, the government shall decide that it be one is not adjusted. The latest news from that quarter is unsatisfactory. Corona has not as yet distinguished himself in battle in the campaign, and it begins to look as if he may have received instructions from the government to quell the disturbance by the diplomatic method of coaxing the disturbers, after they may have filled their thin purses by prestamos and otherwise, to come to the capital and be pardoned. It is not certain but that this method has been already adopted in previous instances and has been found successful. The disturbances in Puebla are suspended, but the cloud is believed to be thickening in Guadalajara. Either something serious will transpire in that region soon or the government will take some earnest steps and will have to squelch a growing and maturing antipeace organization there. There prevails a rumor, which, however, needs confirmation, that the troops which left here a few days since for Guerrero have pronounced against the supreme government. The authorities here continue their vigilance with reference to foreigners late of the imperial army who remain in the country. There are several who have married here and have business relations here, upon whom the requirement to leave the country falls

very severely.

General Zerman has been ordered out of the country and leaves for Vora Cruz to-morrow morning. He control to the country and leaves for the at the more than the proposed of the country. Young control the severe in the republicant and the country is the country. Young control the country. Young zerman reports that nearly two thousand dollars was due him in all, but that the government paid him only 3700, he having been compelied as a condition to sign a paper representing that the health of his father required him to leave Mexico. Having signed this paper he received the \$700, and has paid some debte of the father and the balance the latter has to defray his expenses in getting out of the country from which he is expelled. General Zerman is now in prison, to be put to aboard the cars in the morning. The Legion of Honor are now nearly all away from the capital.

The American Benevolent Society is now fully organized and in working order. Sale of cash or purchase of English and Spanish bonds. At the last sale the English Convention bonds brought at thirty-three cents on the dollar an advance of four cents on price at drss sale. No proposition has as yet been made to pay any American claim, and those here who have such are confounded by the action of the government in buying up the principal of a debt due to the interventionists, and the utter silence upon the payment of interests on debts due to only friends which Mexico has had. Your correspondent heard as amussing argument not long since made by a Mexican, which was in substance that the obligation was on the part of the United States than the war of Mexico with France and Austria had prevented the latter nations, with perhaps England, which was in substance that the obligation was on the part of the United States has contributed accessfully to the triumph of the North. American seven and Austria had prevented the latter mations, with perhaps England, or the substance of the fath of the

there is very little to be hoped for by any capital

Civil Status of Foreign Residents—Conspira-cies—Banquet to Junrez—Senor Mata on Extravagance of the Government—Crusade Against the Priesthood.

Mexico, March 26, 1868.

It has now been many days since we have heard from the world beyond Mexico, and there have been so many rumers affoat of what has probably happened in the United States and of the intentions of England toward Mexico that we have had our attention drawn from pronunciamientos and the acts of the Congress now in session. It is but the truth to say that notwithstanding the rumors which reached here by the last Spanish steamer from Europe vis diate and decisive means to enforce the collection of the debt due her citizens, the subject is much less discussed than would naturally be expected. and the press have rather been engaged in discussing the knotty questions of an international character which may grow out of the late "affair of the Danube" and her refusing to tarry in the harbor of Vera Cruz until the guns of San Juan could be brought to bear upon her. The Diario Oficial has continued to publish the articles which have appeared in the several papers of the capital upon the subject, and it is expected that upon the arrival of the English steamer day after to-morrow some sort of a reclamatory or retailtory movement will be made. Mr. Tegada has not as yet made known what is the intention of the government, although Congress by resolution and otherwise has attempted to compel him to commit the government. In regard to the Mexican debt, on the 17th of this month Mr. Romero made a speech before Congress as Secretary of the Treasury, in which it is supposed he declared the policy of the government so far as represented by the President and Cabinet, which was to pay no interest on the English, Spanish or internal debt, but with such funds as can be spared for the purpose Mr. Romero proposes to amortise their debts, or continue the purchases of the Spanish and English bonds. There was a considerable party in Congress who opposed the a considerable party in Congress who opposed the amortisation and who favored the husbanding of funds and payment of interest, but it was in the minority and was voted down. The policy of Mr. Romero, as mentioned above, is therefore the policy of the government, it having been voted upon in Congress on the 23d. Apropos, I send you the substance of a bill introduced into Congress by Grindo f. Gomez on the 18th, and referred to the Committee on Relations:—

Relations:—

ARTICLE I. From this time forth all foreigners who are or may be domiciled in the republic shall be considered by that very act as Mexicans and subjected to all the obligations of Mexicans, without the necessity of naturalization.

ART. 2. The following are exempted:—The citizens of all of those nations which at present are in friendly relations with the republic, who will continue in full enjoyment of the privileges of their nationality agreed upon by their respective treaties, while said treaties remain in force.

ART. 3. Those foreignors who are comprehended in article first and not embraced in article second shall not be exempted though they place themselves under the protection of the flag of friendly nations.

though they place benselves under the protection of the dag of friendly nations.

Art. 4. The Executive shall make the necessary preparations for the execution of said law.

Your correspondent will be curious to note the cussions which must take place when the bill comes before Congress.

The papers are announcing that on the 20th the government discovered another conspiracy in the capital. The two individuals arrested as chiefs of this last are Sehors Cabello and Saniego. The former was an officer under General Mejla (imperial), was captured and pardoned at Queretaro, and the latter a weathy and well known citizen of the same place. The papers of last evening apologize for the arrest of Mr. Lizardi (American) by remembering that upon the former were found some document referring to No. 5 Street of the Nuns. There is no such street, so a descent was made upon No. 5 Capuchin street, which happened to be the home of Mr. Lizardi was released from prison. None of the plans of these conspirators have come to the knowledge of the public, not of those who were compromised by the So-called conspiracy which occurred a month ago. There has, however, been brought to light a singular conspiracy in the capital.

On Saturday last a grand banquet was given by President Juarez to six hundred and twenty-four, who sat down and ate and drank, and a large number who stood up and did the same, for the reason that there were no chairs. This banquet took place at Chapultepec and was in honor of the President's birthday. Bondholders who have been looking fer the interest on their bonds were so impudent as to suggest that but very little arithmetic would be augest that but very little arithmetic would be augest that but very little arithmetic benefits and the toasts such as would be expected on such an occasion. The during the criticism did not properly apply. At this banquet the edibles were excellent and the toasts such as would be expected on such an occasion. The wine was, of course, of the best brands, and produced its due amount

is certain that that portion of the community alone profited by the conspiracy.

The conspiracy discovered at Guadalajara lately, threatened to be of a more serious nature. Its head and front appears to have been one Señor Biblane Hernandez, under and by whom a secret organization was formed, the members of which were bound to the purposes of the society and to each other by terrible oaths. The object of this organization was to remove all who are at present in power; te avenge the death of Artega and the victims of the French intervention; to move the capital to Lagos, Leon or Aguas Calientes; to establish a national bank for the aid of miners, &c. Any one who revealed the secrets or names of members of the society was to be immediately assassinated. A proclamation had been prepared "full of pompous phrases, falsehoods and bloody boastings." It is believed that this conspiracy is nipped in the bud, and we shall await its renewal in another form. The attempted conspiracy just discovered here was given the name "Directoris Imperia," by Señor Cabello and associates.

Mr. Mata, member of Congress and formerly Minister to the United States, has been making some severe strictures in Congress upon the extraordinary and extravagant incidental expenses of the Falsoc. He declared that the amount now required for simply sweeping and lighting the building was unprecedented, being the snug sum of \$2,000. In the year 1856 \$6,000 was sufficient to defray the same expenses, and he made some pointed comments of the proper state of the further called the attention of Congress. In the serior of the appropriation of swersal thousand dollars to hire private secretaries for the President has also been called up of late. Mr. Santaulia, a gentleman known in the United States, now occupies one of these responsible positions as well as a seat in Congress.

President Juarez has appointed, through Mr. Romines and the mining interests of the country, we have a company of the proper strends of the president summer and under pay, who shall,

GREEN PEAS—FIRST SHIPMENT OF THE SEASON,—
The first shipment of green peas this season was
made per steamer James Adger yesterday. The peak
were from the several farms of Mr. A. M. Bigelow
and Messrs. Quinn Brothers, of James Island, and
Mr. Kinsman's Ashley farm. Some green peas in
small parcels have been offered for sale during the
past week, but this is the first shipment in quantity.—
Charleston Meroury, April 9.